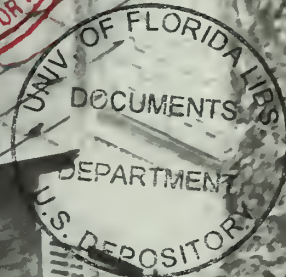
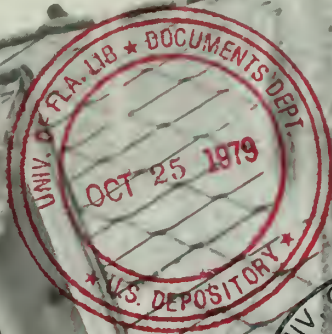


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Journal

OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

Viewpoint

FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

A hearty Happy 2nd Birthday to INSCOM--a well deserved wish indeed.

The past two years have seen INSCOM evolve into a truly all-source intelligence organization, responsive to the intelligence needs of the Army. INSCOM has emerged as a vigorous, professional organization made up of dedicated individuals who can be relied on to provide consistently dependable support.

INSCOM, of course, could never have reached its level of professionalism without the key ingredient--its people. The fusion of divergent disciplines--and the people representing these disciplines--has become a reality. As a result, the intelligence products provided are more timely and more responsive to the actual intelligence needs of the Army.

Now that INSCOM is in fact an integral and important part of Army organization, we can reassess the progress thus far.

The diverse nature of our people--the intelligence specialists, operators, analysts and supporting skills--has been directed toward one goal, responsiveness in fulfilling the intelligence requirements of the Army.

Accomplishments within the last two years have demonstrated to the Army and other elements of DoD that the integration of the various disciplines and their people into a single, viable command has given rise to a more credible intelligence product.

The INSCOM family--the professionals, military and civilian, who carry on the daily functions--are what have carried INSCOM through its first two years.

In fact, it is these people--and I'm talking now about each of you--who ARE INSCOM. INSCOM's accomplishments are a reflection of your knowledge, your experience, your endeavors. Consequently, when I congratulate INSCOM on coming through the past year so splendidly and hope for it a happy year ahead, it is really YOU whom I am addressing. And so I thank you for assuring the successful accomplishment of our mission thus far and for the bright future I know is ahead of INSCOM.



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DEPUTY COMMANDER - INTELLIGENCE

BG Thomas J. Flynn

DEPUTY COMMANDER - SECURITY & PRODUCTION

BG John A. Smith, Jr.

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

CSM Douglas B. Elam

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Journal

OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

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William I Rolya

Cover photo of the Old Holman House in Alabama by Paul D. Holman, 470th.

USAINSCOM's New Command Sergeant Major

Douglas B. Elam is INSCOM's new Command Sergeant Major. A former 05H (Morse interceptor), he joined the Army in 1954. His career has spanned assignments as military policeman, Morse intercept instructor at the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School (Fort Devens, Mass.) and chief NCO, MOS test writer also at Fort Devens. In 1976, he was promoted to command sergeant major and assigned to Field Station Korea. The new Command Sergeant Major, who recently returned from assignment at Field Station Augsburg, is a native of St. Louis, Mo. He replaces CSM Lee K. Stikeleather who retired after 32 years of service.

*The following is a **Journal** interview with Command Sergeant Major Elam.*

Q: Which are the most critically understaffed MOSs in INSCOM?

A: The gamut runs from 05H to 71L. It's a cyclic thing. In my view, all MOSs are critically understaffed, regardless of CMF. Our MOS fill is thin. We have low accessions primarily because of security clearance problems, and a less than desirable reenlistment rate. The Army, by necessity, has trimmed the support "fat" away wherever possible by consolidating job requirements and adding more and more sophisticated equipment to do that job.

When the equipment breaks down and we don't have the maintenance to bring it back up—and those fewer people

return to manual methods—the support slows considerably. This hinders job accomplishment and causes a lessening of morale, hence, reenlistments.

In that vein, our support MOSs are short, particularly when a soldier needs a personnel action expedited.

* * *

Q: Is there underutilization of intel and support MOSs? If so, how can we correct the problem?

A: Too often, there is not enough mental challenge for our people. Mechanical aptitude is required; but in many cases, we don't challenge their abilities to really understand the impact of what they do. Supervisors are key here.

Administrators must impress their subordinates with the fact that a DF or personnel action means people, time, resources, job accomplishment. The piece of correspondence should live or die based on content more than format.

On the hard-skill side, we've got to stop thinking only in technical terms/numbers and start thinking OB (order of battle) information—from the collector to the analyst/reporter. When supervisors deal in that vein, the job becomes more vital, more urgent and, of course, of greater interest and challenge to the soldier who can then relate to the heart of the job.

A pet peeve of mine is misutilization of soldiers because of

malassignment in MOS. This will be an area I will closely monitor. We've spent a lot of money training, clearing and transporting the soldier to his or her job. I can well appreciate a unit whose support "fat" has been cut away and they've got to get the job done. I've been there and have, on rare occasions, temporarily shifted a soldier. But believe me, not until all the options were fully addressed.

Supported commands are beginning to understand how much those units can do for them. I was particularly impressed with the efforts of the 332nd in Korea and with some of the current initiatives of the 302nd and 307th battalions in Europe. The 2nd A&G in Germany packs a lot of punch.

True, those units still need equipment in some cases, and they're short-handed in just about all cases. The only way to

field is that "options are too slow in coming," or that "they are too hard to come by." These are a couple of aspects our people need to better understand.

There are only so many job vacancies at Fort Meade, San Antonio or Panama. We need Forts Hood, Riley, Carson and Polk in the reenlistment program so that reenlistees have some regional choice of assignment.

Commanders and supervisors



CSM Douglas B. Elam reviews personnel actions with regard to security clearance with Staff Sgt. Ronald E. Snavelly before Snavelly's departure for reassignment to Fort Monmouth SSO. (Photo by Spec. 4 Kimberly A. Ferrier)

Q: Based on your last three assignments overseas (FS Korea, 501st MI Group Korea and FS Augsburg), would you comment on the tactical aspects and equipment of INSCOM-type units?

A: The positive aspects of those units are consistently underpublicized. To the field station soldier, tactical assignments equate to nonutilization of their MOS. One hears about "painting rocks." I've had some close-up experience in the tactical arena in the past several years and can honestly say we're making headway.

build them up, personnel-wise, is to raise our overall reenlistment rate. A step in the right direction is Field Station Augsburg's initiative in having their NCOs visit tactical units in the area to see for themselves so they can return and "pass the word."

Q: Going back to the subject of reenlistment . . . What are the problems and how can we correct them?

A: That is a multifaceted question to which I don't profess to have all the remedies. To begin, the common complaint from the

at all levels have got to counsel potential reenlistees about the merits, promotion-wise, of career, assignment diversification. Here, I'll have to hark back to my comments earlier in this interview on effective MOS utilization—the sense of belonging—and positive leadership.

I'm convinced that reenlistment is directly tied to supervisors. If the boss is unhappy in his or her job, the soldier will quickly identify with that less-than-happy circumstance. We've had some success—notably in

—cont. next page

the 66th MI Group, the 501st MI Group and FS Okinawa. Unfortunately, we're just not getting the job done across the board.

Another important factor which should be mentioned is the importance of the distaff side of our house. Our families play a very key role in our chosen careers. If they're not happy, it's hard for us to maintain a positive outlook.

Q: How would you assess enlisted morale?

A: Morale is directly related to the leadership of a unit. If leadership is positive, communicative and interested in the soldier to the point of doing something about problems and not merely commiserating, the morale is positive. My experience tells me that our INSCOM folks are among the best in the Army. All soldiers need a sense of belonging or family. When that feeling of participation or closeness is not there, it lessens the individual's self-esteem and, of course, morale.

This command works hard at fostering that solid relationship: witness unit sport teams, recreational trips for tricks, etc.

Good strokes to achievers need to be emphasized at all levels. Every now and again, the boss needs to be told he or she did a good job. We expect our sergeants and lieutenants to stroke folks. But sometimes (all too often, I'm afraid), we forget they could also use an encouraging word.

Q: On the subject of women—are there any plans for increasing their role in INSCOM?

A: In the first place, we don't have a job in this outfit that can't be done by a competent woman. We need to recognize our women have the same capabilities and limitations MOS-wise as their male counter-

parts. Recognize them as a good 96C or a less-than-good 96C, not as a "female 96C" or a "male 96C."

Q: Do you see any problems that are unique to soldiers stationed overseas?

A: For the most part, they're on the end of the support pipe line for personnel actions, supplies and PX-commissary commodities. Billeting is another burden for both single and married soldiers.

We try hard to overcome the latter by creating party complexes—providing all sorts of recreational facilities—keeping on top of barracks renovations and such. I don't believe we're going to overcome cramped quarters in the near term, so our thrust must be to continue to make the absolute best we can with what we have.

We occasionally run into problems with soldier-to-soldier marriages overseas. The Army just cannot guarantee joint domicile assignments. We try, but MOSs must be considered. The last thing we need is a Korean linguist married to a German linguist—or an 05K married to a ship's tender. In a lighter vein, we have 05Hs married to 05Ks raising little 98Cs.

Q: How would you assess the morale of overseas families?

A: They feel the dollar crunch, believe me. Not just the newer families, but the more experienced ones who remember how things used to be! On the other hand, since the devaluation of the dollar has become so pronounced, our on-post facilities, rec services, etc., have really begun making strides under Quality of Life programs to upgrade resources.

Shortages in commissaries and PXs are always a factor, but one that our folks seem to handle.

What we must do is to let our families know that they're important, seek their community support and provide an environment that they want to relate to. If the amount of spouses performing volunteer services in the Red Cross, ACS, recreation services and chapels is an indication of morale, then I'd have to give us an overall plus on dependent morale.

Q: How about those dependents who must live on the economy?

A: The dollar crunch is felt here. The Army does provide cola and hola for most areas, but only for command-sponsored dependents. I just don't look to see any significant monetary assistance coming down the pike in the near future. So we've got to really stay on top of this at unit level.

I've seen a lot of local programs instituted along these lines such as providing those folks with transportation to and from on-post facilities and their homes.

On the more positive side, people living on the economy have, and usually appreciate, the opportunity of actually experiencing new cultures by "living within."

Q: Were any pet projects implemented during your previous assignment?

A: Yes. The NCO Professionalism program at Augsburg. Also, the Augsburg Soldier of the Year. In consonance with CSM Dunford, 66th MI Gp. (now 902nd at Fort Meade) and CSM Constantine (now retired) of Berlin, we established the INSCOM/Europe Soldier of the Year Award. FS Augsburg's soldier won the award and received an ArCom (Army Commendation Medal) for her achievement.

In Korea, we put in a PX at Zoeckler with opening day on

Jan. 1, 1977. Two porta-camps which had great stockage were joined. Everyone thought it was neater than peanut butter. On the following day, we got two newly assigned soldiers. They asked, "Is this all you've got?" Everything is relative.

Q: What is your modus operandi?

A: Simply stated, I don't believe in "lip service"—up, down or sideways. I'm opposed to "quick fix" operations unless they are absolutely essential to mission accomplishment. I don't believe we need to be reactive or to place ourselves behind short-suspense power curves.

If there is a new methodology or program coming out, I believe the best way to go about it is to plan it, publicize it and professionally implement it. When you do business that way, you eliminate the "everybody upstairs-downstairs" syndrome which is detrimental to soldier morale.

Additionally, I'm an advocate of Brig. Gen. Freeze's philosophy which is: "Love 'em, lean on 'em and lead 'em at the right time."

Q: As the Command Sergeant Major of INSCOM, what goals have you set for yourself in regard to our enlisted soldiers?

A: In a nut shell, the upgrade of our reenlistment posture. There are lots of facets to that program, however. In order for people to want to reenlist and stay with the family, we've got to have an environment they feel is worthy of their services.

I'm going to push hard for an INSCOM-wide NCO professionalism program which establishes our noncoms as the factual "backbone of the Army." Our NCOs know the technical in's and out's of their profession; so I'm going to concentrate on the day-to-day operation of the

Army—counseling, admin, training, legal, duty rosters, etc.

The sergeant is the one that the private or officer should be able to go to and get an answer or action as applicable. I believe that from knowledge gained comes confidence, and that confidence breeds initiative and that initiative engenders accomplishment and prestige.

When soldiers have leadership such as I've just described, they're far more likely to reenlist.

Training is also important—both centralized and at unit level. I would say to course developers at resident schools: "Do not train my sergeant to be a colonel or general. Train the sergeant how to be a more qualified sergeant!"

Unit-level trainers need to be aware that when they're pushing their product (lesson plan) those being trained have a right to learn something new for the training time they're investing. Further, the trainer's own professionalism is being gauged by the trainee.

Q: While on the subject of training, how important is the SQT program?

A: Promotions, schooling and assignments hinge on SQT scores being in the upper bracket. Soldiers Manuals have been issued, but far too many people have just taken them home or thrown them in the office book shelf to collect dust.

Many soldiers seem to worry about the manual and its contents just before test time. But this philosophy no longer cuts it! Besides getting a soldier ready for testing, the manual is an excellent vehicle for a commander or supervisor to judge a subordinate's proficiency. Training and evaluation based on manuals simply must go on year round. The manuals are designed for the most part so that supervisors

can evaluate their people while actually working. You cannot cram at the last minute and expect to be promotable.

Q: Do you anticipate any roadblocks to implementing your goals as CSM of INSCOM?

A: I anticipate I may not get there as fast as I'd like to. But as long as you have your ducks at "dress right dress," (facts, figures, etc.), have a program—a viable program—you'll get there. Maybe not as quickly some times . . .

Q: What has been the most memorable experience of your career?

A: Being a part of the organization which formed INSCOM Korea where, for the first time, Military Intelligence and the Army Security Agency were brought under one roof for a common purpose. I find the whole idea of INSCOM exciting! I really do!! We've got a lot of punch—we just have to direct it, sell it and use it.

Q: Do you have any hobbies or other interests?

A: Racketball, salt water fishing and gardening. I got interested in salt water fishing while stationed in Okinawa.

Q: What is your wife's name and occupation?

A: Sieglinde. Presently, she's a housewife, but while we were in Augsburg, she was employed by an export-import firm which she really enjoyed.

Q: Any children?

A: A daughter, Kathleen who is a senior in high school. She plans to attend journalism school at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.



BG Flynn Is INSCOM's NEW Deputy Commander



James L. Gilbert of INSCOM's History Department and Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn examine .25 caliber pistol of Gen. Hideki Tojo. (For story on Tojo's pistol and attempted suicide, see pages 22 through 24.) (Photo by Spec. 5 Joseph D'Acunto)

Former Morse code interceptor, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn has risen from the rank of private to become INSCOM's second Deputy Commander for Intelligence. He succeeds Brig. Gen. James E. Freeze who has been assigned to NSA.

Driven by a deep desire to help INSCOM's people, Gen. Flynn lists his priorities in this way: "I intend to work with the people of INSCOM, visit the troops in our units to learn of their problems and do whatever I can to make life better for us."

Gen. Flynn, an avid sports fan, estimates he has attended "thousands" of ball games while in the Army. In fact, when there's a game in progress, look around because he's probably there cheering for his favorite team.

His many and varied assignments have included commands at every level—platoon, company and three field stations—in Shemya, Alaska, Vietnam and Germany. From July 1969 to November 1971, he was chief of the Support Division, Electronic Intelligence Center, U.S. Pacific Command in Fuchu, Japan and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

In Vietnam, he served as commander of the 175th Radio Research Field Station from December 1971 to October 1972. Other overseas assignments included S-3, USASA Field Station Augsburg, Germany from July 1974 to May 1975; deputy commander (June 1975 to May 1976) and commander (June 1976 to June 1978), U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg.

Stateside, the general has served as military secretary for the Communications-Electronics Directorate (J-6) Organization, Joint Chiefs of Staff,

Washington, D.C. And, before his present assignment, he was executive to the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon.

Among the most notable changes he has witnessed in his 27-year military career is the "elimination of harassment, such as picking up leaves." The time has passed, he thinks, for that kind of behavior." Each person has a job to do and doing it well is important," he added.

On the positive side, he thinks commanders today place more trust and faith in the enlisted troops doing their job.

Recalling yesteryear when he was an enlisted man, Gen. Flynn notes the contrast: In those days, "everybody told the soldier what to do. Today," on the other hand, "the soldier does his job without being told. Each person is important and all must pull his or her fair share or we do not do our job."

The general takes a keen interest in unit newspapers because "they're for the units, the people of INSCOM, the mission. By not being a rehash of DA releases, unit newspapers let the readers see how people in places other than their own are doing." Because of the emphasis on familiar people and places, he thinks unit newspapers are "one of the greatest programs INSCOM has."

An upstate New Yorker, General and Mrs. Flynn (Alice) are the parents of five children: Mike (senior ROTC/criminal justice major at Niagara University); twins Mary (sophomore special education major at Millersville State College) and Lisa (working at Tyson's Corner, Va.); Tim (freshman computer science major at Virginia Polytechnic Institute) and Mark (high school sophomore).



Capt. Bob Stevens (left) clocks Maj. Max Puckett and 2nd Lt. Wesley Wycoff as they near the finish line.



It looks as if Glenda Samuels and Gail Morse have reached that "enjoyment phase."

‘Do We Hafta Run?’

by 2nd Lt. Wesley P. Wycoff

"Gosh, Sarge, do we hafta run?" is a complaint frequently muttered by troops everywhere before the daily two-miler. Here at Vint Hill Farms, many of us for some time now have suspiciously eyed the bizarre events that go on out at the Antenna Field. Formerly a "restricted area," the place now seems to be full of kooks!

If you're up early Saturday mornings, you've probably seen a motley assortment of half-naked people trotting out past the PX gas station—drawn as if by magnets towards the orange Volkswagen camper parked near the edge of the patrol road. Besides getting up ridiculously early on Saturdays (the run starts at 8 a.m.), these same sickos do their thing Tuesday at 4 p.m.—when all the normal people are making tracks for the dinner table or that ice cold beer.

They don't seem to have an ounce of good sense! Runners can be seen jogging around Vint Hill Farms in the rain, sleet and snow, and even in the middle of dog-day August afternoons, when "Sarge" is at the pool sipping "Bud." What's wrong with these people?

The leader of this band of fanatics is Capt. Bob Stephens, chairman of the "Joy of Running" steering committee and officer in charge of the Vint Hill Health Clinic. Stephens sees his job as more than one of just fixing bodies that have broken down. "Nothing is more important than good health," he says. And the way to good health is by building up the cardiovascular system: "You can't do too much for your heart, lungs and legs."

Since Stephens believes in preventive medicine,



Kathi Anfang, Monica George and Jennifer Matson (left to right) display their patches for completing 60 kilometers in the TJOR-sponsored runs. (Photos by La Verna L. Pierce-Sierra)

he organized the "Joy of Running" program with the goal of getting the maximum number of individuals out "running for their lives." Ideally, his ultimate goal is to "put the Health Clinic out of business" by running people into good health.

All of us who have tried to run know that those first steps are painful, and that there is very little "joy" in running those first miles. Stephens has nothing but admiration for beginning runners. He gets "a good feeling whenever he sees someone run, because it definitely takes guts to step out the door that first time. And it definitely takes guts to hang in there until you reach the enjoyment phase."

That enjoyment phase may take a few months to reach, depending on how ambitious a beginner you are. But when it comes, you know it—and the benefits all come, too. You're in better health, so you feel great and look good.



Road guards Specs. 4 Donald Roland and Eunice Stewart lead the 11th MI Co. (TI) on 5-mile run. (Photos by Sgt. Norman Wilson)

11th MIs Run Tough PT Program

The 11th Military Intelligence Company (TI) conducts a comprehensive physical training program which includes a monthly 4-mile run, a demanding quarterly physical fitness test and annual requirements for running 1½ miles in full gear and 1 mile in protective masks.

Recently, the monthly 4-mile run was altered to allow the company to visit Spesuite Island. Upon completion of the 5-mile run to the Island, unit mess personnel served breakfast to kick off monthly pay day activities.

'No Slack'

Spec. 4 Eric Robinson, 11th MI Co. (TI), USAITAC, accepts unit certificate of achievement from Unit Commander Maj. (P) D.W. Galda. Robinson's "Attaboy" was for his outstanding performance during the quarterly "No Slack" PT test at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. After participating in the pull-up and sit-up events, he set a unit record in the 3-mile run with 17 min., 40 sec.



470th Jogs by Moonlight

by 2nd Lt. Stephen C. Donehoo

The 470th MI Group's multi-faceted physical training (PT) program is designed to help members achieve and maintain good physical condition. From midnight jogging sessions to afternoon swimming lessons, the 470th PT program tries to meet the time and physical requirements of its members.

PT starts early on Tuesdays and Thursdays when Staff Sgt. John Mitchell leads a group from Detachment C in exercises and a 2-mile run at 0015 after the swing shift. At 0530, members of Detachment E warm up and run before starting their office routine at 0645.

Most members of the headquarters staff attend a formation of exercises and two miles on the asphalt at 0630. At this formation, Capt. Karen Bokor leads the 470th women in Royal Canadian "XBX" exercises followed by the 2-mile run.

With individual exercise goals based on age, this program works on conditioning the heart and lungs, increasing muscle tone and strength and in-

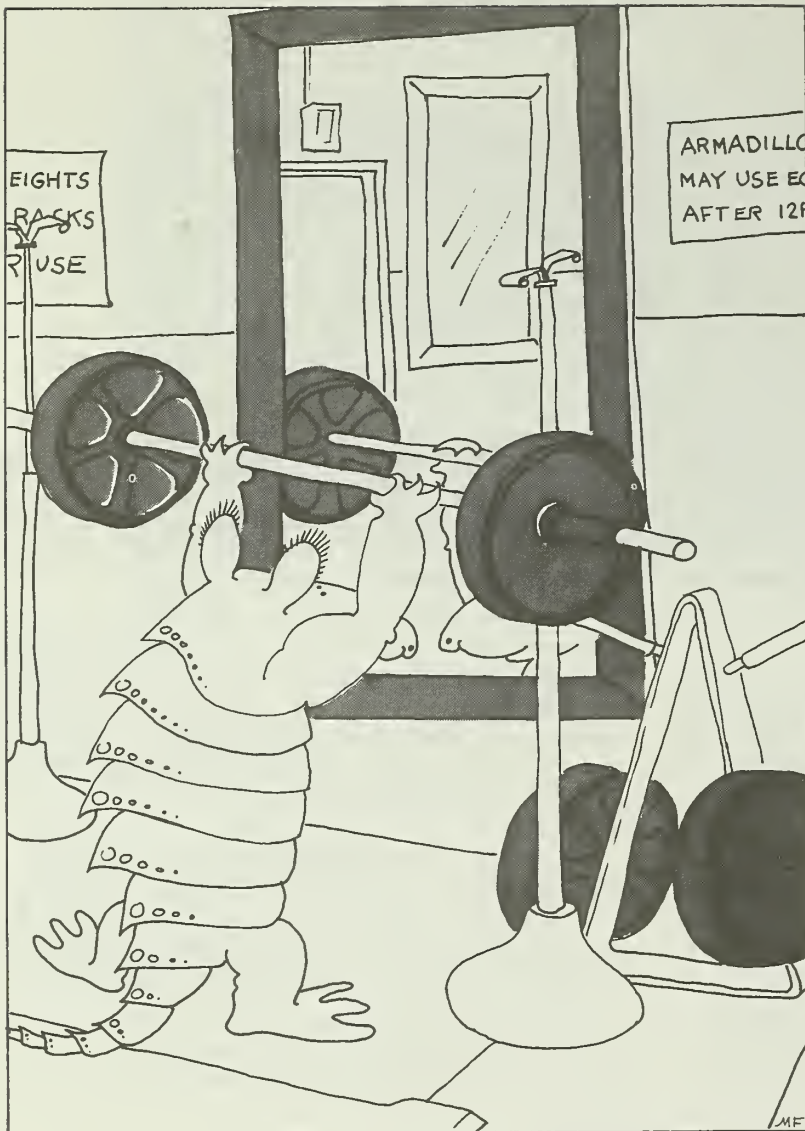
creasing overall flexibility. Earlier this year the women's PT group held afternoon swimming classes. During these sessions, four members learned how to swim while the others swam laps and learned water exercises.

After the day shift for the 470th Military Police platoon, the MPs form up at 1530 for muscle-stretching calisthenics and a song-singing, hand-clapping 2-mile run around the golf course at Fort Amador ("Panama City late at night, better watch out or you'll get in a fight. Drinking and driving ain't no good, man who does got a head of wood.").

The MPs often have members of other sections come to their PT so they can join in the fun and sing as they run. To end the PT day, members of the Operations section of Detachment C run a vigorous PT formation at 2330 hours.

To keep up with the 24-hour mission of the 470th, PT day starts early and ends late with a hearty pace that keeps folks running.





FS San Antonio
**Staying in
 Shape
 and
 Having
 Fun**

by Spec. 4 Heather D. Hohl

Early morning or late evening—no matter what time of day—members of Field Station San Antonio are huffing and puffing their way to physical fitness. Jogging, raquetball, tennis and weightlifting are just a few of the methods our troops use to stay in shape.

Alamo Station is located at Kelly Air Force Base and, therefore, utilizes Air Force sports facilities. On Security Hill, where Field Station San Antonio is located, tennis courts, raquetball courts, basketball courts, a swimming pool, baseball diamond and exercise salon are available year round.

On the main part of Kelly, situated about two miles from Security Hill, gymnasiums, running tracks, a golf course, bowling centers, plus more swimming pools, raquetball, tennis and basketball facilities are available.

Further down the road is Lackland AFB whose sports and recreation centers may be used by Alamo Station personnel.

With all of these facilities available, Field Station San Antonio soldiers have an opportunity to stay in shape and enjoy themselves while doing it.



Fort Riley Resident Office of the 902nd MI Group.

Travel Paths of 'Gary Owens,' Custer at Fort Riley

by Gary Aleck and Staff Sgt. Larry Elliot

The Fort Riley Resident Office, 902d Military Intelligence Group is located on the Fort Riley Military Reservation. Our area of operation includes the entire state of Kansas excluding seven counties in and around Fort Leavenworth and the western two thirds of the state of Nebraska. Various Reserve and National Guard units are supported throughout the two-state area; however, the bulk of the workload is conducted on Fort Riley.

The Kansas plain was scarcely touched by a pioneer's plow when the site was selected for the military post which was to become Fort Riley. Although Fort Leavenworth had already been established on the Missouri River, military authorities decided that another installation further west was needed to protect the settlers moving into the new country.

Location was of great importance since it would provide a base of operations against hostile Indians. The new post, known as Camp Center, was placed near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, which form the Kansas River. This site was selected to allow the transporting of provisions and equipment for the new post by water as well as by wagon train from Fort Leaven-

worth. Camp Center was so named because the founders believed it to be near the geographical center of the United States. The post was renamed Fort Riley in 1853 in honor of Gen. Bennett Riley, a hero of the war with Mexico and a courageous Indian fighter.

Fort Riley became a permanent post in March 1853 when Congress appropriated \$65,000 for construction. It was not until 1856 that construction began in earnest when mule teams and 500 civilian workers departed Fort Leavenworth under

—cont. next page



the command of Major Ogden who had helped select the site several years earlier.

One of the first buildings was later occupied by Gen. George Custer and his wife, and is now designated as an historical museum.

Home of 'Gary Owens'

Ten years after the start of permanent construction, the now famous 7th Cavalry—Gary Owens—was organized at Fort Riley. Under the command of Lt. Col. Custer, the 7th Cavalry was put through harsh and strenuous training before undertaking a long campaign against the Indians in western Kansas.

dozen wounds, Comanche was nursed back to health and returned to Fort Riley. Comanche lived until 1891 when he died at Fort Riley of colic. He is now a Cavalry legend.

The opening of the Cavalry School came in 1893, with the 1st and 2d Cavalry Regiments and eleven batteries of artillery being assigned to the school for instruction. The school soon gained a worldwide reputation, comparable to those of Saumer, the Cavalry School of France and Tor di Quinto in Italy. The Cavalry School was reorganized and renamed the Mounted Service School in 1907, and back to the Cavalry School in 1919, a name it retained until abolished in 1946.



NCO housing such as these units are located on Custer Hill.

After many campaigns against the Indians, Custer and his men heard the rollicking strains of "Gary Owen" for the last time. Just ten years after the forming of the 7th Cavalry, Custer and his men departed on a campaign against Sitting Bull. On June 25, 1876, Custer and 212 of his men lost their lives at Little Big Horn, with the only known survivor being Comanche, a horse ridden into battle by Capt. Myles W. Keogh. With arrows protruding from his body and bleeding from half a

Riley Grows

With the United States' entry into World War I, activities at the Cavalry School were greatly curtailed. But the size of Fort Riley doubled, tripled and quadrupled quickly as the post was converted into a training center for thousands of men. The area now known as Camp Funston became the largest semi-permanent training center in the country during World War I. Being built almost



New company grade officer housing units also are located on Custer Hill.



Fort Riley offers a new PX, located on Custer Hill.

overnight (July 10 to Sept. 1), the 1,401 buildings required more than 47 million feet of lumber to build. At the peak of training, almost 50,000 troops were housed in the buildings with an additional 20,000 men being housed in tents.

Another example of this rapid expansion was the growth of the hospital. The post hospital, then in Building 108 (now post headquarters) became Section K for surgical services. The expansion in 1917 required some 50 buildings to house the hospital. There were 11,645 patients in the hospital during the influenza epidemic in October 1918, with 958 dying that month.

The years between the two world wars were again golden years for the Cavalry. The hunts and polo games continued, and the post became a center of training for competition horses. The first Army equestrian team, organized at Fort Riley in 1909, won two titles at a Madison Square Garden competition. After World War I, the Cavalry School became responsible for training the U.S. Horse Show Team and prepared the first U.S. Olympic equestrian team for the 1924 Olympics.

Later, one of the best trainers and mounts, Col. Tuttle, came to Fort Riley and prepared the teams for the Olympics of 1932, 1936 and 1940, although the latter was not held because war intruded.

Horse Cavalry Abolished

War spread rapidly over Europe in 1939 and 1940, requiring the mobilization and reorganization of the Army. This expansion program involved retraining and re-equipping a new mechanized Cavalry. Camp Forsyth was selected as the area and construction started in 1940, with the Cavalry Replacement Center being established there in 1941. In the course of the war, 150,000 horse and mechanized cavalymen were trained at Camp Forsyth.

The final blow to the horse cavalry came in 1946, when the Cavalry School was abolished. The Horse Cavalry was officially abolished as an Arm of the Service on March 25, 1949. This marked the

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One of the recreation areas at Tuttle Creek Reservoir, 15 miles from Fort Riley. Marinas also are available at the reservoir.

end to a great era in Army history. Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the *New York Times*, wrote, "The yellowlegs that won the West with carbine and with colt are no more. The Cavalry, like all mortal things, is dead. But its soul goes marching on. Its spirit is the heritage of armor and of the Army; the yellowlegs are gone, but they have left behind them the thing that soldiers live by."

Today, Fort Riley is the home of the 1st Infantry Division. During Fort Riley's 126 years, it has been the home of many distinguished units, but none more noteworthy than the 1st Infantry Division—the "Big Red One." The "Big Red One" was and is the First American Division. The 1st Division was activated in France on June 8, 1917 and was the first American division to engage the enemy during World War I. It participated in six major campaigns and suffered 22,320 casualties with more than 3,700 killed in action.

The "Big Red One" was back in action in World War II. It was the first division to reach England—first ashore in North Africa and Sicily—first at Normandy at D-Day—and first to crack the Siegfried Line. Casualties totaled 20,659 with 3,616 killed in action.



Burial site of President Dwight D. Eisenhower—the Place of Meditation—at Eisenhower Center, Abilene. (U.S. Army photos)



An example of some of the free entertainment open to the public in the city park in Manhattan, 10 miles from Fort Riley. Concerts are offered nightly in the summer.

Home of 'Big Red One'

In 1955, the 10th Division learned it would be the first to participate in Operation Gyroscope, in which the 10th and 1st Infantry Division in Germany would change places. The formal change of command was on Sept. 27, 1955, and for the next ten years Fort Riley became the home of the "Big Red One."

The 1st Division called Fort Riley home until Sept. 28, 1965, when it returned to combat—in Vietnam. For the next four and one-half years, the 1st Division's mission in Vietnam was to defend the villages and to pacify the countryside. Besides performing search and clear missions in Vietnam, the division actively participated in civic action programs to "Vietnamize" the war, or to help the Vietnamese help themselves. The programs were designed to improve the living, health and educational standards of the people.

When the "Big Red One" returned to its home at Fort Riley on Apr. 15, 1970, it assumed the commitment that had been the responsibility of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), which was inactivated and redesignated the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 1st Infantry Division is now dual-based—with the major portion of the division in the United States and one brigade in the Federal Republic of Germany, fulfilling our NATO commitments.

Shortly after the 1st Infantry Division's return to Fort Riley, 11,000 troops participated in Operation REFORGER in the Federal Republic of West Germany. REFORGER has been the highlight each year for the "Big Red One," except in 1976 and 1978. The massive airlift exercises took place again for the Army's oldest division in 1977 and 1979.



Trading stripes for brass, enlisted members of the 73rd Combat Intelligence Company (Aerial Surveillance) literally took over their bosses' jobs during "NCO Days."

"NCO Days," part of the 2nd MI Battalion's Noncommissioned Officer Professionalism program, gave selected enlisted soldiers the chance to see what it's like "at the top." In this two-day program, soldiers learned about their unit officers' and senior NCOs' duties first hand. Some were even assigned to positions unrelated to normal duties so they could "see how the other half lives."

Staff Sgt. Mike Fleming who assumed 73rd commander duties from Maj. Michael O'Byrne had some interesting observations: "Yes, I thought the program was worthwhile. This was the second time I've participated in this program and I believe the experience gained and the time spent more than compensated for the time I lost from my normal job."

Before the program began, NCOs and enlisted personnel were briefed on the duties and responsibilities to be assumed by those officers and senior

73rd CI Co. Trades Stripes For Brass

NCOs who were being replaced. This was especially important for those assuming duties not normally associated with their military occupational specialty or duty position.

A full-scale unit muster at 0400 hours started the first "NCO Day." The unit command and supervisory chains were activated and notification procedures for personnel to report to their duty sections were carried out immediately.

Key personnel such as Sgt. 1st Class Joseph Angiolillo, serving as operations officer but who normally works in the maintenance platoon, quickly adapted to their new positions and prepared all paper reports which normally follow alert notification and termination.

Angiolillo stated, "It gave me a chance to see how the company operates mission-wise, and I learned a little about what each section does and what they contribute to the mission."

The company also received a "FLASH" message from the 2nd Military Intelligence Battalion stating that "Brig. Gen." Snake Stewart would visit the unit at 0730 hours the next day and wanted a command briefing and tour of the unit.

Short-Notice VIP Briefing

When the "general" arrived the next morning, all was prepared and a complete itinerary had been scheduled. The simulated general was thoroughly indoctrinated during morning briefings on unit organization by Fleming, unit operations by Angiolillo and unit maintenance by Staff Sgt. Root.

Purpose of the short-notice VIP briefing was to provide an opportunity for realistic crisis management and to indicate situations which arise on a daily basis. Staff Sgt. Scott Chunn, as aerial platoon commander, was responsible for the general's aircraft static display briefing which encompassed the OV-1D "Mohawk's" systems. "This program gave me a better idea of commitments and requirements encountered during each day of company operation. It also gave some of the younger technical observers experience in how to conduct aircraft displays and systems briefings," Chunn said.

At the end of "NCO Days," a debrief from each participant was submitted to 1st. Sgt. Jimmy Pugh.

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"Brig. Gen." Snake Stewart is welcomed by 73rd "commander" Staff Sgt. Mile Fleming.



527th MI Bn. Commander Lt. Col. Nicholas F. Quintarelli (center) is shown with German MI officers who attended MAD Basic Officers Course in Kaiserslautern.

527th MIs Welcome NATO Allies

by Sgt. Maj. Charles Hoefle

The 527th Military Intelligence Battalion pulled out the welcome mat recently for 20 West German MI counterparts. These officers were attending the MAD (West German Military Counterintelligence) Basic Officers Course at the Bundeswehr Intelligence School, Bad Elms, FRG.

Arriving at the Battalion Headquarters in Kaiserslautern, the NATO allies were met by Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Nicholas F. Quintarelli, staff members and field office commanders.

Visitors were given the Battalion command briefing and a defensive counterespionage briefing in their own language. In addition, the group was shown polygraph equipment

and the FETTS-160, (field environmental tempest test system).

Another highlight for the students was an American barbecue-style lunch featuring charcoal-broiled steaks, chicken and ribs, corn on the cob and potato salad.

Lt. Col. Reibold, chief instructor for the MAD Basic Officers Course, expressed his appreciation for the interesting and informative day for his students. The visit resulted in lively and candid discussions on the methodology employed by U.S. and FRG counterintelligence organizations.

The 527th hopes to make these visits a semiannual affair as they greatly enhance the interoperability between the two NATO countries and strengthen the bonds between the two MI organizations.

—Stripes cont.

Many interesting and valuable comments were provided which will definitely influence the next event.

How Did It Feel?

Fleming, 73rd CBTI "commander" said: "I gained insight as to the way decisions are made from above. Also, I learned that some tasks as handed down to my duty section (which I sometimes thought to be of questionable value) normally are initiated by higher commands and are my commander's responsibility to ensure that they are completed. This was especially demonstrated with our quick reaction 'Dog and Pony' briefing."

"Have some of the officers participate in the enlisted slots within the unit," suggested Pvt. Meadors, unit supply officer.

Staff Sgt. Jonas Isaac, 73rd XO commented: "What makes NCO Days is the attitude of the NCOs concerned and the attitude of other NCOs not selected to fill positions. If it is taken seriously, subordinates and supervisors will follow suit. It was a worthy project."

Spec. 4 Rose, aircraft maintenance platoon: "I gained first-hand experience in what is involved to run a company section. The program should be extended for a longer period of time."

"It made me realize that the section NCOIC does not have it as easy as everybody thinks. There's a lot of pressure because of so many decisions to make, and things get a bit chaotic at times," Spec. 4 Ronald Jonietz, imagery interpretation NCOIC observed.

Farewell to the 704th

*704th MI Detachment (Aerial Surveillance)
—MIDAS—was officially inactivated
May 15 at Camp Humphreys,
Pyong Taek, Korea.*



Lt. Col. William B. Guild, commander, Field Station Korea (right) presents colors for inactivation to Capt. Mark Kogel, 704th MIDAS commander.



704th MIDAS troops stand for the last time in front of the hangar.



Lt. Col. Guild and Capt. Kogel "case the colors." (Photos by Spec. 4 Kenneth E. Kamppila)

Faces in Change of 501st MI Group



Pfc. Thomas McGuire, Headquarters and Service Co., U.S. Army Field Station Korea.

(Photos by Spec. 4 Kenneth E. Kamppila)

Members of the 332d ASA Operations Co. (F), U.S. Army Field Station Korea.



Formation

Command

Field Station Korea



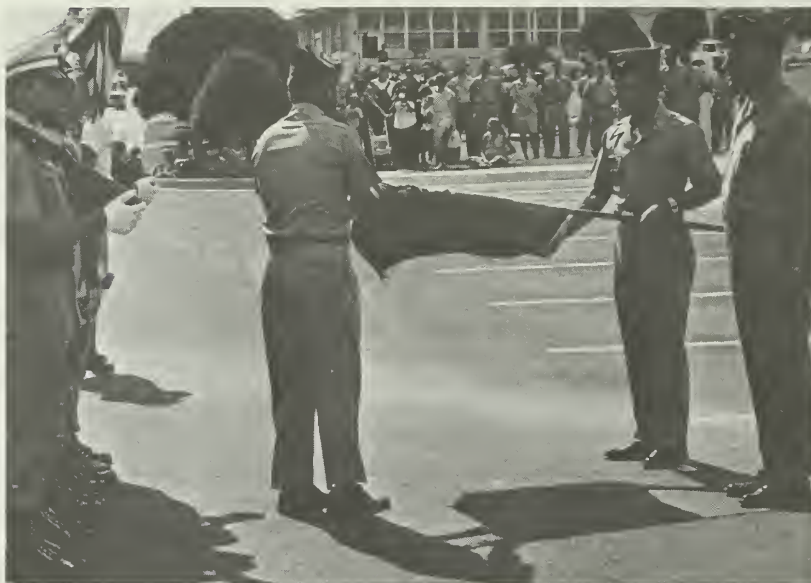
Color guard members Pfc. Clarence McDonald, 146th ASA Co. (Aviation) (left) and Spec. 6 Terrence Misich, Operations Co.



INSCOM soldiers of Field Station Korea—tactical and always vigilant.

INSCOM Units

Change of Command



Col. Seth W. Burkett unfurls the colors of Field Station Okinawa (Torii Station) with assistance from CSM Harry McCracken during his assumption of command. Lt. Col. John M. Bennis (right) is the new deputy commander. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Robert L. Rimrodt)



Lt. Col. Russel E. Miller receives unit colors from Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn, INSCOM deputy commander for Intelligence, during change of command ceremonies at Field Station San Antonio. (U.S. Air Force photo)



Maj. Robert S. Sever, new commander of Special Security Detachment (Munich), accepts the "Black Book" as a symbolic ritual of the passage of responsibility for its protection and dissemination. Sever replaces Maj. John L. Carter, Jr. (left) who was reassigned to 2nd Infantry Div., Republic of Korea.



Col. Arion N. Pattakos, commander 902nd MI Gp., Fort Meade (left) passes guidon to Lt. Col. Dennis S. Langley. Langley is new commander, CI/SIGSEC Bn., Presidio of San Francisco.



Lt. Col. William B. Guild, Col. Julius Parker, Jr. and Lt. Col. Frank Zachar (left to right) at 501st MI Group's change of command for Field Station Korea. (Photo by Spec. 4 Kenneth E. Kamppila)



CSM Laurence B. Miller receives ceremonial Japanese sword from 500th MI Group commander, Col. Roy M. Strom. New duty assignment for Miller is the CI/SIGSEC Bn., 902nd MI Group, Presidio of San Francisco. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Charles Frey)



Lt. Col. Raymond S. Olson receives the 766th MID guidon from Col. Charles F. Scanlon.



Troops honor CSM Harry I. Miller during retreat ceremonies at the 502nd I & S Bn. Miller is the new CMS of the 15th MI Bn. (Aerial Surveillance) at Fort Hood. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Francis Scott)



.32 caliber bullet (insert) used by Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo in his attempted suicide. Bullet was presented to the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover by Harry Brundidge, associate editor, *Cosmopolitan* magazine. (Photo courtesy of the FBI)

INSCOM Gets Tojo's Pistol

Gen. Hideki Tojo's .25 caliber pistol recently was added to INSCOM's historical collection. (Tojo, you may recall, was Japan's Chief of the Imperial General Staff, War Minister and Premier before and during World War II.) This pistol was originally in the Military Intelligence Museum at Fort Huachuca, but following the museum's discon-

tinuance it was transferred to the 24th Infantry Division and Fort Stewart Museum.

In September 1945, following the Japanese surrender, U.S. military elements landed in Japan. Units of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) along with advance elements of the elite 11th Airborne Division and others were airlifted to Japan.

Their job was to apprehend and arrest individuals deemed to be top war criminals. A radiogram from the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, transmitted through the G-2 (intelligence) Far East Command to the 441st CIC Detachment in Tokyo and then to the 308th CIC Detachment in Yokohama directed the arrest of Tojo.

Five CIC personnel participated in the arrest of Tojo. They included Maj. Paul Krause, Capt. William Hiraoka, Lt. John Wilpers, Lt. James Wood and Special Agent James Ward. The following events were recorded by one of the agents present. The date was Sept. 11, 1945.

1430 hours: Five CIC personnel proceeded from Yokohama to Tokyo, where an informant who knew of Tojo's whereabouts was contacted.

1600 hours: The contingent arrived at Tojo's residence, a small one-story, Japanese-style home on the outskirts of Tokyo and found it guarded by several policemen. Seven newspapermen, four photographers and three U.S. Army enlisted men who had received an anonymous "tip" were also in the vicinity. Several of the newspapermen had tried to interview Tojo, but were turned away by his secretaries.

1602 hours: Tojo's two secretaries came to the door and were instructed to tell Tojo that officers of the Counter Intelligence Corps wished to talk with him.



Tojo's backup suicide pistol. This .25 caliber Belgian-made handgun was found fully loaded on a coffee table beside Tojo after he tried to take his life. (Photo by Spec. 5 Joseph D'Acunto)

1608 hours: The secretaries returned and asked if the CIC personnel had credentials. On receiving an affirmative response, they took this information back to Tojo.

1612 hours: Tojo sent word that he would receive only those officers in charge. (All conversations up to this point had been carried on through a door which was locked.)

1613 hours: At this time, Tojo appeared at an open window on the opposite side of the house. He could be seen only from the shoulders up and stated he was General Tojo. He spoke to Krause through an interpreter and repeatedly asked if this was an official arrest. Krause advised Tojo that he had been directed to bring him to Yokohama and that he should get ready for the trip. Tojo agreed and closed the window.

1617 hours: The officers returned to the front door and waited about 20 seconds when they heard a shot from inside the house.

1618 hours: Krause and Wilpers broke the lock on the front door and pulled it open. The door to Tojo's room was also locked. Wilpers then kicked the panels out and also the furniture which Tojo had piled against the door.

Tojo was found sitting in an overstuffed chair, bleeding from a self-inflicted wound just below the heart. He was still conscious and pointed the pistol toward the CIC officers. Krause ordered him to drop the pistol, which he did. Wilpers went around to the other side of the chair and picked up the .32 caliber Colt pistol with which Tojo had shot himself. He also picked up from a table in front of Tojo a loaded .25 caliber pistol, an unsheathed hara-kiri knife covered with a white cloth and various documents.

In the meantime, Hiraoka had entered the room from a porch window. Wood and Ward placed Tojo's secretaries under guard. Krause ordered

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Capt. James Johnson (right) examines Tojo's wound. Johnson was the first American surgeon to reach ex-Premier Tojo after his attempted suicide. (Photo by Pfc. Tom Kates, Signal Corps)



Tojo receives blood plasma after being removed to the U.S. 98th Evacuation Hospital in Yokohama. (U.S. Army photo)

the civilian police to remain on guard outside and not permit anyone to leave.

1645 hours Krause went to 1st Cavalry Division headquarters to inform the Commander, 308th CIC Detachment of the situation and also to secure medical aid, an ambulance and military police to guard the premises.

1650 hours: A civilian doctor was summoned, and Tojo was moved from the chair to a bed in the same room so he would be more comfortable.

1715 hours: The civilian doctor arrived, but Tojo, still conscious, refused treatment. Wilpers ordered the doctor to do everything he could to save Tojo's life. Two bandages were placed over the openings where the bullet entered and exited.

1815 hours: Capt. James B. Johnson, Medical Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, arrived and gave Tojo an injection of morphine, a unit of blood plasma and sutured the wound, front and rear. About this time, a Military Police detail arrived to guard the premises.

1830 hours: Tojo was taken by ambulance to a hospital unit attached to Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division.

1900 hours: The ambulance arrived at the hospital where Tojo was given another plasma transfusion. Arrangements were made to move him to the 98th Evacuation Hospital in Yokohama.

1920 hours: The ambulance carrying Tojo departed for Yokohama. The trip was uneventful;

Tojo opened his eyes only once, but did not speak.

2140 hours: The party arrived at the 98th Evacuation Hospital where Tojo was given yet another transfusion. Krause turned Tojo over to the custody of the XI Corps Provost Marshal and stationed a Nisei CIC agent at Tojo's bedside in the event he talked or made a statement.

Because the 98th Evacuation Hospital was being transferred to another location in Japan, Tojo was moved to the 43rd Field Hospital located about one mile from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. This hospital was in a large, undamaged school building under the command of Maj. John W. Ashworth. On Oct. 7, Tojo was transferred to the former POW camp at Omori and, finally, to Sugamo prison on Dec. 8. He was tried as a war criminal, convicted and executed in 1948.

Ashworth, who returned to civilian life, was interviewed years later and denied reports that Tojo had missed his heart because he was apparently a bad shot. The doctor said that X-rays showed that the bullet had crossed the apex of the heart as the heart was contracted. Thus, no main blood vessels were hit. If the heart had not been contracted, he would have died almost immediately.

Originally, the .25 caliber pistol came to the MI Museum in 1954 as a gift from Hiraoka, who was then a major in the Army Reserve. Hiraoka confiscated the pistol at the time of Tojo's arrest and was permitted to retain it by Headquarters, Eighth Army acting in accordance with War Department directives then in effect.

The data contained in this article was extracted from "The Intelegram," a U.S. Army Intelligence Command publication, April 4, 1973.



**V
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Citizens of Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia:

If you're registered to vote, don't forget to cast your ballot in Nov. 6 statewide elections.

The above states accept the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) form as the method to register to vote or as a request for a state application to register. FPCAs are available at local unit voting offices.

For more information, check with your local voting assistance officer or counselor. Or contact: Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301; auto-von 224-4928.

Stone Lion Speaks of Swiss Guards' Heroism



The Dying Lion of Lucerne.

—Sgt. Maj. Charles Hoefle
527th MI Bn.

In the heart of Lucerne, Switzerland, there stands a very impressive and famous monument—the Dying Lion of Lucerne. This monument, hewn out of natural rock into the face of a cliff, depicts a lion, its heart pierced by a lance, with its protecting paw still placed over the emblem of the Bourbon Kings of France. The carving commemorates the heroic fight to the death of the Swiss Guards protecting the royal palace, the Tuileries, in Paris 1792, at the onset of the French Revolution.

The guards were ordered to lay down their weapons by King Louis XVI and even though unarmed they still placed their bodies protectively between the angry mob and the front door of the palace. They were literally torn to pieces by the murderous mob while buying time for the royal family to escape. Made possible by the donations of comrades in arms from other regiments of Swiss Guards, the monument bears the Latin inscription: "To the fidelity and bravery of the Swiss (Guards)."

This monument would gather no more interest than any other famous work of art except for one thing - the tragic expression upon the face of the dying lion. It is the look of pain and despair and it accurately personifies the true inner feelings of those fallen Swiss Guards and of many other professional soldiers in many battles since then. It shows their awareness that the battle they fight is indeed hopeless yet they know they must stand fast so that others may live.

Mark Twain described the statute as "the saddest and most poignant piece of rock in the world."

As a professional soldier I can relate to the Swiss Guards who died in that battle as well as to their comrades who erected the monument. Their quiet

dedication to their duty in spite of the overwhelming odds they faced is the same unquestioned resolve many other professional soldiers have had as they faced similar hopeless odds buying time for their country and way of life.

Although not having a monopoly on this, the United States soldier has had several experiences that closely parallel those of the Swiss Guards who were the subject of this monument. Examples that come to mind include those gallant men of the Alamo who met their fate holding the Mexican Army at bay giving Sam Houston time to build an army. What about those brave soldiers and Marines that held out for days and weeks at Wake, the Philippines, and other remote Pacific islands buying time for us to rebuild our Pacific fleet and gear up for war. Again in Korea, the professional soldier maintained a toe-hold at Pusan so that we could again put our country on a wartime footing.

Here in Europe, the American soldier and our NATO allies face the same task as our comrades have faced in the past. Today's professional soldier knows that he stands outmanned and outgunned against a potential enemy and that he too will be asked to buy time in order for our great nation to again gear up and come back with a military machine to win the war. In spite of these odds, today's professional soldier unhesitatingly shoulders this burden and is prepared to pay the supreme price just as those brave Swiss Guards did.

Someday there may be yet another monument—an eagle, its heart pierced and dying but still protecting the Great Seal of the United States. Its face showing the same pain and despair that duplicates the hopeless resolve of those professional soldiers asked to sacrifice their lives for the American way of life.



Boy scouts lead children on pony rides. (U.S. Army photo)



Square dancers whirl through reels. (Photo by La Verna L. Pierce-Sierra)

by Spec. 4 Geneva Politzer

Recipe for a fine, summer day packed with enjoyment and entertainment: Put together lots of rides, booths, good food, entertainment, music, dancing, movies, a healthy run, drill teams and some skydivers, and what do you have? The fun-filled third annual INSCOM picnic at Vint Hill Farms Station.

According to Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, USAINSCOM Commander, "This annual event is very special because it marks the end of a decade of picnics held at VHFS. It also serves to bring together, as it has done over the years, INSCOM personnel from all over the world, some of whom have worked together in the past, and many of whom will work together in the future."

About 3,000 attended this year's picnic.

The day began very early for many EMRA folks, with a TJOR (The Joy of Running Club) 5- and 20-kilometer run at the antenna field. Civil Air Patrol Drill team thrilled guests with an impressive display of flashing

VHFS Hosts

3rd Annual INSCOM Picnic

bayonettes twirling overhead like batons.

An antique auto parade brought back memories of Vint Hill in its early days.

For the children, the day was filled with excitement and activities including skits by the ATEOW Children's Theatre Group. And the post theater ran everyone's favorite cartoons for two hours.

Rides for the small ones featured a Moonwalk bubble in which children could bounce around to their heart's content, ponies, fire engine and jeep.

The Quantico Skydivers captivated spectators all over post with their magnificent jumps in their colorful sport parachutes. They made five jumps onto the



Ronald McDonald entertains big and little kids. (Photo by La Verna L. Pierce-Sierra)

parade field, including one with their mascot—a large stuffed dog which "jumped" with its own parachute.

One of the most exciting sports events of the day was the second annual INSCOM skeet shoot. Shooters from as far away as Fort Bragg, N.C., and Arlington Hall were on hand for this event. Shooters competed for the trophies that were awarded by the Morale Support Activity office. Sgt. 1st Class Terry Salahub from the 902nd MI Group took first place with a score of 96.1 out of 100. Staff Sgt. Jim Holloway from EMRA won second place with a score of 94.6. Third place went to Capt. Blair, EMRA, with a score of 93.1.

Alamo Station Waltzes Without Cinderella

by CW2 Jesse Stacy

Cinderella did not leave the ball at midnight... no glass slippers were left behind. In fact, Cinderella did not even show, but then no one cared. Everyone who attended Alamo Station's formal military ball was too busy gathering a lot of memories to take home with them.

Starting with an idea just a few months earlier, the company commanders of Alamo Station, Lt. Sherrill Hendricks and Capt. Larry Nelson, decided to organize a formal ball for their companies. Realizing that many people might balk at paying a \$6.50 ticket price the enterprising leaders planned such activities as two car washes and a sausage sale to help defray the cost. Results? A lot of hard work by some interested people, \$3 tickets and a record turnout for the ball.

Army personnel and invited guests turned out in their finest formal wear to attend the festivities. The evening began with a cocktail hour. As people mingled, introductions and small talk filtered through the ballroom. Acquaintances were renewed and new ones made. Following cocktails, the dinner was served with filet mignon as the main course. Those not already impressed had even less to say as the meal progressed. Command Sgt. Maj. Harvey Johnson introduced the head table and the special guests, thanked everyone for their attendance and wished all a good time. Lt. Col. Donald Steiger, Alamo Station commander, introduced the guest speaker for the evening, Maj. Gen. Doyle E. Larson, U.S. Air Force Security Services commander.

Larson touched on many areas that affect the members of today's military family: the need

Pfc. Michael Solack and Sgt. Susan Ryan are all smiles.



for professionalism, the importance of discipline—and the need for today's soldiers to have pride in serving their country. The ovation by the audience left little doubt as to how they felt about the guest speaker's message—in full agreement with everything said.

Concluding the formal activities, the rest of the ball was turned over to the performance of the band, Sandcastle. Spec. 4 Terry Park told the story, "Excellent group. Their program was filled with a wide variety of music and satisfied just about all tastes—everything from disco to country and western."

"For those who attended they probably could feel a unity and pride in the function and their command, and those who decided not to attend missed an exciting and memorable event. The ball drew the members of the field station a little closer. Everyone wants to know when the next ball will be. We hopefully can have another one the first week in December," the command sergeant major reflected.

Somebody had better let Cinderella know about the next ball... it is going to be like putting on glass slippers, better the second time around.



Army and Air Force personnel attended Alamo Station's military ball. (Photos by Sgt. Gabrielle Mandeville)

Equipped with special "eyes" that can see through rain or darkness, some of the 66th MI Group's "Nighthawks" keep watch on Communist troop movements and activity east of the border.

By using SLAR (side looking airborne radar) and other sensors, aircrews of the 73d MI Co. (2d MI Bn.) can detect even the slightest movement of vehicles miles beyond the border.

A typical mission begins with CW4 Tom Messeder being awakened at his home about 1 a.m.

Messeder grabs a quick bite then hurries to the airfield where, for the next two hours, he will be thoroughly briefed and indoctrinated for his three-hour mission.

Messeder, who soloed in a private plane when he was 18, now flies Army Mohawk planes of the 73d Military Intelligence Company (Aerial Surveillance). Messeder, with a varied background in aviation, has more than 7,000 hours of flight time as well as more than 1,000 hours in the OV-1D Mohawk. He has owned three different aircraft, a

North American AT-6, a Globe Swift and a Mark 21.

His nine-ton OV-1D twin turboprop plane is being readied on the flightline and checked from top to bottom by the ground maintenance, avionics and surveillance crews.

Messeder knows the mission is more than 95 percent sure to go as scheduled no matter what the weather.

After filing a flight plan, Messeder is briefed on the mission and the area over which he will fly. He is given alternate routes and briefed on various emergency situations which he might encounter. Meanwhile, the plane's radar system is being loaded with film, tested and calibrated.

By the time Messeder arrives at the flightline, flight coordinators from the 73d have already been working for several hours perfecting final details for the flight and plotting route.

Finally, everything is in proper order and Messeder fires the Mohawk's twin turbines. He then

CW4 Messeder 'Eyes' Red Troop Movement



CW4 Tom Messeder adjusts controls for take off.

begins his control check from the crew chief on the ground.

The STOL (short take-off and landing) plane is airborne in less than 2,000 feet and, as the wheels thump soundly and lock into its belly, the automatic pilot is engaged and another night surveillance mission is underway.

Maj. Michael D. O'Byrne, commanding officer of the largest aviation company in USAREUR, says "Because of the nature of our mission, we must keep the Mohawks in a constant state of readiness. We never know when we will get a call for a surveillance mission."

O'Byrne added, "We usually have one plane out on a mission and from three to five in a standby condition."

The 73d is the Army's only aerial surveillance unit equipped with the OV-ID Mohawks in Europe.

Pilots must be highly qualified and continually training to conduct their surveillance missions under instrument conditions in an all-weather night environment.

All missions are flown with a solo pilot and an enlisted technical observer, both of whom must be alert, knowledgeable and overcautious, as a mistake could result in severe political repercussions.

"Every newcomer to the unit must spend at least three months in training just to familiarize himself with the types of missions flown and the terrain of Europe," O'Byrne said.

Keep constant surveillance to preclude surprise buildup or Communist attack.

Because of the long-range capabilities of the SLAR, planes of the 73d can operate at a safe distance from the border, well beyond the range of enemy tactical air defenses, and still see a considerable distance into the Communist area.

"We can keep a constant surveillance to preclude any surprise build-up or attack by Communist forces," said O'Byrne. "Our mission, which normally lasts three hours, could be maintained around the clock if necessary."

The Mohawk surveillance systems deny any potential enemy the protection he once had because of darkness or bad weather.

By using the SLAR system, the Army can detect a wide variety of land or waterborne vehicular movement.

The SLAR provides a permanent film record of fixed and moving ground targets on either or both

sides of the aircraft's flight path. A rapid processor-viewer, installed in the observer's cockpit area, records both fixed and moving targets on a single 9-inch roll of film, quickly processes the exposed film, then displays it seconds later on an integral light table in front of the observer for viewing.

Aircraft position, date, time and other data are imprinted directly on the film edge to assist the technical observer or imagery interpreter in quickly orienting the images.

SLAR imagery keeps field commander abreast of enemy's actions.

SLAR imagery identical to that being viewed in the cockpit is also datalinked to ground stations many miles away from the aircraft. This gives the Army field commander the capability to receive intelligence information about the enemy while the action is happening.

The ground data-link, the ground based portion of the SLAR system, is housed in a standard shelter, trailer mounted and towed by truck. The unit is highly mobile and can be transported, erected and operated by one man. Other components of the 73d MI Co. on the ground include a mobile Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility (TIIF) that is transported by van and the portable film processing laboratory darkroom mounted in a shelter on a 2½-ton truck.

The TIIF contains such items as lighted tables for film viewing, high-powered magnification devices for target identification, maps and a computer system for making measurements on the film.

The portable darkroom contains equipment for developing and printing various types of film exposed by the Mohawk's cameras. Its self-contained water heating and air conditioning system permits it to operate in the field for extended periods.

About three hours later, Messeder returns from the mission and imagery interpreters debrief him and the observer. At the same time, other interpreters down-load the film and begin an intense evaluation. During this phase of the mission, time is critical and reports must go out to a long list of addressees as quickly as possible.

CW3 Peter Bonner, officer in charge of the Tactical Image Interpretation Facility, is the man responsible for final interpretation of processed mission imagery.

"We know here that time is of the essence and the value of the intelligence reports we produce are totally dependent upon how quickly we can get them into the user's hands," said Bonner. "This unit is one of only a few which conducts actual conflict type missions on a daily basis."



902nd Agents Learn How To Nab Firebugs



Rise in Bay Area arson cases over last two years led to arson field training exercises. Here, one of Fort Barry's condemned barracks is set afire for the exercise.

Special agents Judy French and Richard Eligan of the 902nd MI Group, Presidio of San Francisco, recently attended the arson field training exercise conducted by the San Mateo County Arson Investigative Unit. The exercise was held in conjunction with the Presidio of San Francisco Fire Department, representatives of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Laboratory, the State Fire Marshall Arson and Bomb Unit and the San Francisco Fire Department's Arson Task Force.

The first session, two-day exercise was presented in a hands-on approach with simulated arson devices including molotov cocktails, incendiaries, acids and spontaneous ignition.

These devices were used to set fires in condemned quarters on Fort Barry, and the fires were extinguished. Then participants were divided into investigative teams with each team being assigned a different fire set (several fires were used in a building).

Equipped with protective gear, each team then evaluated the fires for points of origin, burn patterns, articles not belonging to the area such as broken glass, flammable devices, etc. The fire scene was sketched, measured and photographed. Evidence then was collected and labeled and a "chain of evidence" initiated.

The second half of the course was a one-day session that covered report writing, court preparation and proceedings based on material collected in the first session.

Both French and Eligan report they have gained an insight into the investigation of arson—as well as how arson could be committed as sabotage against a military installation or activity. They also learned how to avoid many loop holes of collecting evidence and the proper presentation of evidence in court.



Special agent Judy French takes time out to relax.



Chief of local fire department (left) explains techniques involved in arson—and what to look for.



Spec. 5 Frank Pecunia-Vega (left) watches as Mr. Kinjo, pastry chef at the Okinawa Hilton shows proper way of placing crust on a Beef Wellington. (Photo by Spec. 4 Robert A. Buzolich)

Torii Cook Trains At Okinawa Hilton

When will the Army begin serving Beef Wellington in its dining facilities?

That's a hard question to answer, especially when you see two U.S. Army food service specialists learning how to make gourmet dishes. Yet that's exactly what's happening here on Okinawa.

Specs. 5 Frank Pecunia-Vega from Torii Station and Gerald Cook from the U.S. 8th Army in Korea are learning the gourmet touch at the Okinawa Hilton in a hands-on training program. The program, sponsored by the International Food Service Executive's Association (IFSEA) in

cooperation with the U.S. Army, is intended to improve the Army's food service by training selected personnel in a commercial restaurant, according to Jim Van Horn, president of the Okinawa chapter of the IFSEA and director of military sales at the Okinawa Hilton.

In this program, food service specialists can pick up the essentials for improving food and enhancing its appearance in military dining facilities, Van Horn pointed out.

Training at the Hilton is divided into two phases, ranging from short-order grill to pastry and meat kitchens. During the first phase, military personnel

are shown how to prepare a particular dish under the direction of the chief chef. In the second, phase they must do it.

For starters, Pecunia-Vega and Cook were taught how to make Beef Wellington. Both men took to their learning experience with aggressiveness.

Aggressiveness is understandable in the case of Pecunia-Vega.

He left Torii Station anxious to begin the training. For him, it was a chance to become acquainted with gourmet cooking and the operation of a commercial restaurant. If he should ever leave the Army, Pecunia-Vega hopes to open his own restaurant in his hometown of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Staying in Army

However, that is a big "if." Pecunia-Vega recently reenlisted for several more years in the Army. He admitted, "I joined the Army to travel and to pick up experience." So, "right now, I'm not thinking about getting out," he added.

Why should he? As he looks back upon his military career, he notes that "it's always been up."

One of the reasons for this is his attitude towards training. As he sees it, training is important if one wants to get ahead. Pecunia-Vega jumps at every chance he gets. He has taken many military subcourses ranging from food service management to petroleum distribution. So it's no wonder that he should have anxiously looked forward to getting hands-on experience in a commercial restaurant.

Pecunia-Vega and Cook were selected to participate in the program upon the recommendation of the inspection team for the third annual Connelly Award competition for the best Army dining facility. The team inspected the Torii dining facility in May 1979. It was selected as the first runner-up in the large dining facility category. Pecunia-Vega and Cook are two of nine Army personnel taking part in the program at various sites worldwide.



Doll-like Sarah Wichelt has joined the INSCOM family.

Wichelts Welcome A New Daughter

by 1st Lt. Kathleen Heaney

Sergeants Mary and Dennis Wichelt, traffic analysts for Operations Company, Field Station Korea, have announced a new addition to their family—Sarah, a 1-year-old Korean.

The Wichelts who have been in the Army for nearly three years, met and married while at Advanced Individual Training. Before coming to Korea, the Wichelts were a family of three. Their

daughter, Natasha, is 12 years old and attends school in Clinton, Wis. After being in Korea for a short time, the Wichelts decided to adopt a Korean baby.

The adoption process took about five months; getting Sarah's passport and visa another month. They encountered no major problems because both parents were in Korea.

Natasha and Sarah first met on June 20, when Natasha came to Korea for a visit. The two sisters fell in love immediately. Natasha takes Sarah out for walks and enjoys showing her new sister off.

Whenever the family gets out together, they encounter the characteristic Korean curiosity. Koreans walk up to the Wichelts and speak to Sarah in Korean—to be sure that she really is Korean. She understands a few Korean words which their Korean maid has taught her. Whenever anyone asks if Sarah is their child, the Wichelts smile proudly and answer, "Yes. We are the Wichelt family."

Before Mary joined the Army, she was a college student majoring in Spanish and French. Mary says she always wanted to join the Army "to see what it was really like." Mary hails from Philadelphia.

Dennis is from Beloit, Wis. He had worked for a large car manufacturing company in Illinois for seven years before coming into the Army. He also worked as a police reserve officer for the Beloit Police Department. Dennis has an associate's degree in police science technology and holds a secondary MOS of military policeman. He came into the Army because he wanted to "try something different."



Sgt. Mary, Sarah, Natasha and Sgt. Dennis Wichelt sit for a family portrait. (Photos by Spec. 4 James Parker)



CW4 Robert Northard (center) is awarded the Legion of Merit by Lt. Col. John E. Riddle, Jr., commander, CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn. as Mrs. Northard and daughter Karen look on. (U.S. Army photo)

CW4 Northard Retires

by Pfc. Kathleen A. Scoggins

"I've never had a bad assignment, although some have been better than others," said CW4 Robert Northard. Now, after 32 years of military service he can finally take time to reflect on his experiences.

Northard's last duty station was the 902d Military Intelligence Group, Fort Sam Houston Field Office. Retired on July 31, he carries into civilian

life the Legion of Merit which was awarded to him July 27 in a special ceremony at 902d MI Gp., USAINSCOM CI/SIGSEC Spt Bn., Fort Sam Houston. The award is a grateful tribute to his long and productive military career.

After joining the Army as a private in 1947 and attending Adjutant General School at Fort Lee, Va., Northard was sent to Tokyo. He spent an eventful year there assigned to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's office. The next year found him in Shanghai, China, assigned with the Joint U.S. Mission. There he served as an advisor to the Chinese Army, later helping escort American missionaries out of the continent's interior. He saw duty in Customs and Immigration Detachments in Japan and Korea, where a primary concern was preventing the flow of narcotics and contraband from mainland China.

Before his marriage in 1960, Northard was stationed at Fort MacArthur, Calif., and the Presidio of San Francisco, as well as the Strategic Intelligence School in Washington, D.C., and the 2d Missile Command at Fort Carson, Colo. Another overseas assignment found him at the American Embassy in Baghdad, where he worked as an operations coordinator in the Defense Attache Office. Accompanied by his wife, he would serve in that capacity again—this time in Tehran, Iran, where daughter Karen was born, and in Helsinki, Finland, birthplace of his son Kurt.

Appointed a WO1 in March 1966, he returned to Europe for assignment to the American Embassy in Warsaw. In 1968, as the only member of the U.S. Army stationed there at that time, Northard witnessed the movement of Soviet troops through Poland on their way to a mutinous Czechoslovakia.

Retirement doesn't appear to be slowing Robert Northard's pace. He and his family will stay in San Antonio where he is attending classes at St. Philip's College in pursuit of a B.A. degree in business management/accounting. We in the CI/SIGSEC Support Bn. wish Bob Northard all the best!



Sgt. Mary Lingeman, Fort Sheridan Field Office, 902nd MI Gp., recently was graduated with honors from the Primary Leadership Course. Lingeman made the Commandant's List, reserved for grads who are in the top 5 percent of PLC.



Staff Sgt. Lester L. Wright, senior SIGSEC sergeant at Fort Sheridan Field Office 902nd MI Gp., was awarded the Army Commendation Medal, presented here by FO Commander Maj. Dean C. Pape. Wright has been reassigned to Frankfurt, Germany.

05H Buckley Gets ROTC Scholarship

One of 50 worldwide ROTC scholarships was awarded recently to Pfc. Michael E. Buckley of U.S. Army Field Station, Okinawa.

Competition for the scholarships is fierce. A soldier must have completed at least two years—but not more than two and one-half years—of college. Being overseas is also considered somewhat of a liability, according to an official of the U.S. Army Educational Services Office.

In spite of this, Buckley, a native of Dexter, Maine, commented, "I always have confidence in myself."

Prior to entering the Army as a Morse intercept operator, Buckley studied sociology at the Farmington Campus of the University of Maine.

He plans to use the scholarship to study business administration at the Orano Campus of the University of Maine before returning to the Army as a commissioned officer.

In Memoriam

Kenneth Houtz, program analyst in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations until his retirement in 1970, died Aug. 6. Burial was in Oberlin, Pa.

Travis Trophy winner is 6903rd Electronic Security Squadron, U.S. Air Force, Osan, Korea. Honorable mentions: Army Field Station Augsburg and Navy Staff Commander, Middle East Force. Congratulations!

Spry Receives Defense Medal



Col. and Mrs. Alfred Spry admire certificate accompanying his Defense Meritorious Service Medal, as Col. Donald M. Moreau (left) looks on.

Col. Alfred E. Spry, commander of the School Brigade, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens (USAISD), has been awarded the Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

Spry earned this distinguished medal for his work as U.S. co-chief, Intelligence Division, United States-Spanish Combined Military Coordination and Planning Staff in Madrid, Spain.

From June 1977 to July 1979, he was instrumental in establishing and developing a unique bilateral defense planning staff as set forth in the 1976 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Without a model, the colonel organized and directed a tri-service division whose product is the basis for U.S.-Spanish defense planning in the Atlantic-Mediterranean Sea.

The award further cites Spry's "sensitivity, sincerity, integrity and ability to work successfully with allied members of the Spanish component."

He is the first member of USAISD to receive this DoD-level award.

332nd ASA Pulls from Behind; Takes 2nd Straight Humphreys' Title

For the second straight year, the 332d ASA Operations Co. (Forward), Field Station Korea is the top team on Camp Humphreys, Korea, by finishing the post finals with a 23-2 record. The 332d won the right to participate in the post championship double elimination tournament with a regular season record of 16 wins and one loss. After winning its first three games of the tournament, the 332d fell prey to the 146th ASA Aviation Co. (Forward) and was dropped down to the loser's bracket.

Beating the 45th Transportation Co. of Camp Humphreys in a come-from-behind, 8-to-7 thriller, the 332d advanced to the finals, needing to win two

games against the 146th to become post champions.

With the stage set for the two ASA teams, the battle for the top began. The first game saw the bats of the 146th lay idle, allowing the 332d to pick up the first win 8 to 3, thus forcing the second and final game in the double elimination tournament.

The final game had everyone on the edge of their seats as the 332d and 146th went into extra innings, all tied up 3 to 3.

The top of the 8th inning had the 146th fans on their feet as Sam Clemons doubled and Charles Nelson singled, bringing in Clemons. Now with a 4 to 3 advantage, the 146th took the field with the 332d coming to bat in the bottom of the 8th.

In the bottom of the 8th with two outs and Darryl McGuire on first, as the result of a lead off single, Darryl Lundy singled to right advancing McGuire to third.

An error by 146th's 3rd baseman on a ball hit by Bill Foresch allowed McGuire to tie the game 4 all while Lundy advanced to second.

A clutch hit by Felix Aponte, who had gone hitless his last three times at bat, allowed Lundy to score the championship winning run. The end result was a 23-2 season and back-to-back post championships for the Three, Three, Deuce.



332nd ASA Ops. Co.—Camp Humphreys' top team. (Photo by John J. Newman)

307th Beats 556th; Wins Conf. Title

The 307th ASA Battalion (C) intramural softball team, representing Flak Kaserne, Ludwigsburg, Germany, beat the 556th MP Company from Siegel-sach, 5-0, in August to win the Baden Wurttemberg Conference slow-pitch softball title.

Staff Sgt. Dan Ginger pitched a two-hitter. Both Sgt. James Chadwick and Spec. 5 Mike Alsup had three hits for the winners; one of Alsup's being a two-run homer.

Spec. 4 James Hill sparkled on defense at second base for the winners, handling eight plays flawlessly. Other members of the team included Sgt. 1st Class John C. Benkert, Sgt. John J. Snyder, Spec. 4 Cornelius J. Doherty, Jr., Spec. 4 Marcia J. Mount, Pfc. Mark A. Studer, Pfc. Robert K. Julian, Pvts. 2 Richard Lang and Kenneth E. Blum.

The 307th ASA Bn. (C) will represent Baden Wurttemberg in the VII Corps play-offs.



Call for Photos

The Office of the Chief of Public Affairs is expanding the Commanders Call files and needs your help. Send captioned, black and white photos depicting *any* aspect of military life to: Chief of Public Affairs, SAPA-CI-PMS, Room 2D600, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Remember, don't send "grip-and-grin" shots!

For more information, contact Pat Skinner, autovon 227-1849.



Pfc. Mile Schulze strums "Dueling Banjos" at Torii's talent show. (Photo by Spec. 4 Robert A. Buzolich)

Torii Stars Shine In Talent Show

TORII STATION, JAPAN—A late summer talent show at Torii Station gave troops the chance to show their talents.

After long and strenuous hours of rehearsal, military personnel of various ranks from all branches of service showed that they have many more skills than are required to perform their military duties.

Everyone showed a tremendous amount of talent. The acts ranged from a self-composed ballad with accompanying guitar music by Pvt. 1st Class Cindy Forsberg of H&S Company at Torii Station to renditions of contemporary music by a band composed of Air Force and Navy personnel.

Pvt. 2 Jesse Smith, otherwise known as "Cookie," sang her way into first place with selections of

contemporary Soul music. She is assigned to H&S Company at Torii Station.

Pvt. 1st Class Mike Schulze of the Operations Company at Torii was first runner-up with his fancy banjo playing.

Seaman Donald York of the Naval Security Group Activity, HANZA, also sang his way through the show to become second runner-up.

All the talent show stars received trophies for their outstanding efforts.

500th Celebrates Independence Day

July 4th was eventful for 500th MI Group personnel at Camp Zama. Traditionally, members are deeply involved in the holiday festivities and this year was no exception.

The July 4th celebration is always a popular event in Camp Zama with thousands of host-country nationals coming on post to sample things as diverse as hot dogs and Hawaiian dancing before viewing the fireworks at the end of the day.

One event sponsored solely by the 500th MI Group was the "Slide for Life" kiddie ride. It gave the young paratrooper set a chance to try out a modified jump harness on a pulley ride and proved to be a popular event for both Japanese and American children. Those children patient enough to wait their turn were rewarded with an exhilarating ride and their own "jump certificate" as a souvenir. The young trooper in this picture was heard to mutter in a wee voice, "I ain't gonna jump no more, no more."



Steven Miller, son of 500th MI Gp. Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Miller, gets a hand from 1st Sgt. Ron Wright. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Charles Frey)



Benefit Association

The INSCOM Benefit Association (INSCOMBA) in an unprecedented move has increased the death gratuity to \$500 and extended membership to all GS and WB employees of the Command. These new policies became effective Sept. 1.

Originally established during the Viet Nam War, the Association was designed to provide financial assistance to the next-of-kin of military personnel assigned to INSCOM (formerly ASA) who died while on active duty. The Association provided an immediate \$200 gratuity to the surviving spouse or parents—and an educational grant of up to \$1,000 a year for four years for each surviving child.

The Board of Governors felt the \$200 death gratuity was not in keeping with the times, particularly in view of the high inflation rate we have been experiencing. Therefore, they voted a 150 percent increase in death gratuity payments to

\$500. The administrator of the Association reports that this change will not jeopardize our obligations to the children of deceased members of INSCOM.

The decision to offer membership to all INSCOM GS and WB employees was based on the fact that the times have changed since INSCOMBA's inception. It was recognized that the original constitution was developed during wartime. Since then, the Army Security Agency was reorganized into the Intelligence and Security Command, when most of the tactical intelligence units were transferred to other major commands, and the wartime environment no longer exists. The Board has included civilians in INSCOMBA to further the harmonious relationship between INSCOM military and civilian personnel.

For more information, contact MAJ. Louis Seelig, commercial telephone (202) 692-5175 (AUTOVON 222).

Buddy Locator

Too often, we write “-30-” on friendships after we are transferred or retire. And we forget that friends like to stay in touch—to hear our news and give us theirs.

To keep INSCOM's family together, the Journal is starting a “Buddy Locator” column. We'd like to hear about your upcoming reunions, new address, hobbies, travels or activities in retirement—anything you'd share with a friend over a cup of coffee.

Also, if you've lost an old friend's address, let us know and we'll do our best to find it.

Let us know what you're doing, and maybe a few lines for the “Buddy Locator” will blossom into a feature story.

Send “Buddy Locator” news and requests to Public Affairs Office, INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. 22212—or call us at (202) 692-5496 (autovon 222).



Happy Halloween

470th MI Gp. children seem to be spellbound by Jack-o-lantern. (Photo by Paul D. Holman)

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